CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

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T. J. Holton, Proprietor and Publisher.

TERMS:

TWO DOLLARS, if paid in advance.
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents, if not paid within three months.
Three Dollars, if not paid until the end of the year.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per square for the first insertion, and 25 cents for each continuance. Court advertisement charged 25 per cent. higher; and a deduction of 33⅓ per cent. will be made from the regular prices, for advertisers by the year.

Notice.—Major R. M. Cochran is appointed an agent for the Journal, and is authorized to receive money and give receipts in my name. T. J. H.

WEEKLY ALMANAC.

FEBRUARY 1838.	Sun rises.	Sun sets.
Friday,	6 37	5 23
Saturday,	6 36	5 24
Sunday,	6 35	5 26
Monday,	6 34	5 27
Tuesday,	6 33	5 28
Wednesday,	6 32	5 29
Thursday,	6 31	5 30

MOON'S PHASES. For February, 1838.

	D.	H.	M.	
First	1	12	18	aft'n.
Full	9	8	36	morn.
Last	17	12	23	aft'n.
New	24	6	52	morn.

NOTICE.

PRESSING necessity compels me again to request persons indebted to me by account, to call and settle before or during court week, as I am determined to close my books up to the 1st of the present year.

R. A. WALLACE.

Feb. 7, 1838. 186

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me for 1837, are requested to come forward and settle by Cash or Note. The Cash would be much preferred, as it is the only thing that will pay our debts.

I continue to keep a fine assortment of

GOODS,

and will sell as low as is consistent with my own interest.

WM. F. ALEXANDER.

Feb 2, 1838. 64tf

NOTICE.

THE Wardens of the Poor of this county will meet in Charlotte, on Monday the 19th inst., at 2 o'clock, (at Mr. B. Oates' brick office,) for the purpose of appointing some suitable person to take charge of the **Poor House** for the present year. All persons wishing the appointment will hand in their proposals in writing, at the above-mentioned time and place.

BENJ. MORROW,
WM. LUCKY,
D. R. HENDERSON,
D. T. CALDWELL,
T. L. HUTCHISON, } Wardens.

Mecklenburg co., Jan. 7, 1838. 185

LOST,

EITHER in Charlotte or between Charlotte and Harrisburg P. O. on the Salisbury road, a large Calfskin *Pocket Book*, containing two Notes and one due bill on Nathan Orr, to the amount of about eleven dollars—the notes are made payable to Jas. Harris; one blank note payable to Wm. N. Sears, signed by myself as principal and Wm. T. Alexander as security; also some small silver change. The finder shall receive my thanks if he will send me information so that I can get it.

JESSE W. HARRIS.

Feb. 2, 1838. 186

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal encouragement he has received since he commenced business in Charlotte, and he hopes by fair dealing and strict attention to business, still to receive the same, he would say to his friends and customers, that he has on hand a good assortment of

Groceries, Liquors, Wines, &c.

Also a supply of

Fresh Garden Seed, (new crop.)

—ALSO—

On hand constantly, a supply of

Meal, Grits, Corn, BACON,
PORK and LARD.

All of the above articles sold low for CASH only.

GEORGE CROSS.

Jan. 31, 1838. 186

NOTICE.

BACON! BACON!!

In the Town of Charlotte.

THE subscriber has Baconed **450** head of fine Tennessee Hogs, which he offers for sale at the Morrison Smoke House, on reasonable terms. The planters of Mecklenburg county and the adjoining country, wishing to buy BACON, will do well to call and examine for themselves. Any one wishing to purchase will find the Subscriber at Col. Alexander's tavern.

H. L. HALE.

Jan. 27, 1838. 83tf

*** The West. Carolinian, Lincoln Transcript, Camden Courier, and Cheraw Gazette, will insert the above 3 weeks and forward accounts to this office for settlement.

WARRANTEE DEEDS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the firm of Lide & Kerr, are requested to come forward and settle by *Cash* by the 15th of February next, as the situation of the concern is such as not to admit of indulgence.—Those who do not avail themselves of this notice may expect to settle with an officer.

C. W. KERR,
Surviving Partner of
LIDE & KERR.

Jan. 29, 1838. 185

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned trading for a Note of hand given to William Carson, for $300, dated January 7th, 1837, and payable twelve months after date, as the property for which said note was given has proved unsound, and I am determined not to pay it unless compelled to do so by law.

WM. B. SHARPE.

Jan. 27, 1838. 185

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to Thomas Charles are hereby notified that his Notes and Accounts are in my hands for collection, by virtue of a Deed of Trust executed to me on the 29th instant. All those indebted are requested to call on me immediately and close their accounts.

M. W. ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

Jan. 31, 1838. 83tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust to me, executed by H. D. W. Alexander, I will proceed to sell at the Courthouse, on Tuesday of the County Court, the 23d instant, the following property:

Several tracts of land, lying on Mallard Creek, known as the Andrew Wallace and Peter Steel tracts, &c.

7 LIKELY NEGROES,

All his Household and Kitchen Furniture,
One Four Wheel Carriage.
One small Wagon,
One Horse and a good Milch Cow & Calf,

and several other articles too tedious to mention.

Terms made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

DAN ALEXANDER.

Jan. 9, 1838.

Postponement.

The above Sale is postponed until the Tuesday of the Superior Court, (the 20th day of February next.)

DAN ALEXANDER, *Trustee.*

Jan. 23, 1838. 185

Valuable Negro

FOR SALE.

IN pursuance of an order made by the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions at January Session, 1838, I will expose to public sale for Cash, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, a likely negro boy by the name of GEORGE, who has been confined in the Jail of this County since the 9th December, 1836.

J. McCONNAUGHEY, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 22, 1838. 194

MACDUFF,

THAT well known and thorough bred Horse, will make his next Spring Season at Salisbury and Concord, spending one half of his time at each place, and will render service at the very low price of **$20** the Season, and **$30** to insure a colt. The Season to commence the 1st of March, and end the 1st of July.

The subscriber deeming a newspaper puff of no advantage to a horse that is so well known, and so fully able to recommend himself as McDUFF certainly is, will merely state that he is a beautiful chestnut, full 15 hands 3½ inches high, and was got by the famous running horse Washington, he by Timoleon, he by the justly celebrated horse Old Sir Archy; McDuff's dam *Perfection*, was got by Old Sir Archy; her dam by Bell's Old Florizel, her gran dam by Bell Air; her great gran dam by Celar; her great great gran dam by the imported horse Why Not, which was a thorough bred mare, &c. &c., tracing to the finest stock of England. As to McDuff's racing performances, see Turf Register, vol. I, pages 562, 564, 565. Vol. II, pages 145, 251, 254, 303. Vol. III, pages, 99, 198, 314, 368,—from which it will appear that he was a long time on the turf and competed with some of the best horses in America, always with credit, although notoriously in unskilful hands.—View him and you will be delighted with his beauty and symmetry of form—Try him and you will be pleased with his colts.

WM. P. JOHNSON.

January 20, 1838. 187

To the Public!

THE Subscriber still continues to carry on the *PAINTING BUSINESS* in all its branches, viz:

Plain and Ornamental House Painting,
Sign and Flag do.

All orders executed with neatness and despatch.

H. D. W. ALEXANDER.

Charlotte, Jan. 1, 1838. 68tf

From the New York Whig.

Mr. Webster and the Hartford Convention.—There never was a more groundless calumny than that which charges Mr. Webster with being connected, in any way or form, with the Hartford Convention. The Hartford Convention was holden in the winter of 1814–'15. Mr. Webster was then a member of Congress. Congress assembled, on the proclamation of Mr. Madison, in September, and Mr. Webster was in his seat early in the session. When he left New Hampshire, where he then lived, no proposal had been made by any State to hold any Convention; nor had such a project been agitated; it is believed, by any person.

The Government of the State of New Hampshire had no part in the Convention. Two counties on the river sent delegates, but, as a State, New Hampshire had no concern in it. Mr. Webster remained at Washington through the session, or until one of its last days, until the Hartford Convention was over, and until the news of peace arrived. When at home, his residence was at Portsmouth, a hundred miles from the counties which sent delegates.—Thus, neither from Mr. Webster's location, when at home, nor from his public station and employments, at the time the Convention was held, could he have had any connexion with this body, unless by correspondence; and, after twenty years' search, not a scrawl of a pen can be found which shows the slightest connexion of Mr. Webster with the Convention, or any of its proceedings. The truth is, he was never consulted in respect to the propriety of holding this Convention, and he never gave it the least aid or countenance. The country is challenged, the members of the Hartford Convention now in Van Buren's ranks are challenged, to gainsay a single word of this statement.

As to the published proceedings of the Convention, Mr. Webster himself thus speaks, in his celebrated speech, delivered in 1830, in reply to Col. Hayne:

"I have nothing to do, sir, with the Hartford Convention. Its journal, which the gentleman has quoted, I never read. So far as those proceedings can be shown to be disloyal to the Constitution, or tending to disunion, so far I shall be as ready as any one to bestow on them reprehension and censure."

In the face of these facts, which have been substantially stated in the public prints over and over again, for the last fifteen years, and never contradicted, what man hereafter will be so void of all fairness and decency as to charge Mr. Webster with having been connected with, or giving aid or countenance to, the Hartford Convention? We shall see.

From the Connecticut Courant.

"*Great Men Think Alike.*"—Many persons have been at a loss to ascertain who General Jackson had made his model as a statesman. As a hero, it was natural to suppose he had copied, as far as the different circumstances of the cases would admit, no less a personage than Napoleon Bonaparte. But we believe very few have ever imagined that he had derived any of his political sentiments or notions from that source; and, above all, that his peculiar ideas of banks and banking were from the head of the great Corsican Imperial School. But a late French work by Baron Pelt, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and, under Bonaparte, a member of the Council of State, where he had abundant opportunity to become acquainted with the sentiments and opinions of that distinguished character, discloses some information on this subject that is worthy of attention.—The work to which we have alluded contains many of those opinions; one of which we have copied for the amusement as well as the instruction of our readers. It may perhaps have a tendency to lessen their respect for General Jackson as an original genius; but it will show, at the same time, that he modelled his opinions by a lofty standard—one who was "*born to command*," and who suffered no ordinary obstruction to check his career in the race of glory, and no scruples to hinder his progress in the path of ambition and power.—It would seem that Bonaparte was troubled, among other things by a *national bank*. He found it difficult to manage this moneyed power. The following are his sentiments in relation to such an institution in his own jurisdiction:

"With respect to the nomination of the governor of the bank, I do not think it right that I should name a set of candidates to the committee of shareholders; *for their proceeding will limit and embarrass my choice*, besides placing me in *a degraded position* before the committee.

"The very most I can submit to is, that the committee name a governor of the bank, *subject to my approbation*, as in the case of the Academicians. *I must insist, however, in being the master in all that I meddle with, especially in all that* concerns the bank, which, after all, is much more the *Emperor's affair* than that of *the shareholders*, since it is he who sanctions their coining money.

"The bank had well nigh fallen into the hands of an envoy of Mr. Pitt—Mr. Talon; and it was necessary to ward off the danger, which showed that the influence of the public authorities in the bank elections was too small. *We must, therefore, place in the management of this institution a race of men who are strangers to the bank.*"

General Jackson's sentiments respecting merchants, especially those who trade on borrowed capital, are well known. He has no charity for such persons. Bonaparte also entertained opinions somewhat peculiar respecting merchants who were so unfortunate as to have become insolvent—

"I think too," said this enlightened statesman, "that *every bankruptcy ought to be considered fraudulent*, until it has been ascertained that it was not so. The instant that a failure takes place, *the bankrupt should either be put into the public prison, or confined to his own house, as the judge might see fit*; and he should not be permitted to resume business before he should have paid all his creditors in full."

These quotations seem to show that the maxim at the head of this article is founded in truth. The probability is that General Jackson was not acquainted with Bonaparte's sentiments respecting banks and banking, and yet the similiarity is so striking, that it cannot be accounted for, except upon the ground that the opinions and thoughts of great men are apt to run in the same track.

From the Raleigh Register.

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The Printing Office of the "NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER" is, perhaps, at this moment, the largest in the United States, and so far exceeds any calculation which even a practical Printer would, without seeing it, be likely to make of its extent, that we shall perhaps gratify our readers by publishing the following particulars from a Memorandum furnished by a friend who has visited that Establishment within the last week:

"The "NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER," though it employs less than one-fourth of the whole manual and mechanical force of the Office in which it is printed, is the soul of the establishment, and has never been as prosperous as it now is. The number printed of the *Daily* paper (83 quires of paper) is 1,992; and, the number printed of the thrice-a-week paper (300 quires) is 7,200—making the whole number of papers issued on the alternate days 9,192—the whole number printed per week, 33,552. Some deduction must be made from this number for wastage and for the free exchange list. The aggregate number of Subscribers to the Daily and Country paper may, after all necessary deductions, be stated at this time at 8,750—nearly double of what it amounted to at any period prior to the year 1833. [It is larger by a few hundred, of course, during the Session of Congress, when additional copies are taken by members of the National and State Legislatures, than it is in the Summer season.]

Around the National Intelligencer, however, has grown up a workshop of Printing machinery and materials, capable of executing a greater amount of work in that Office, alone, than forty years ago, could have been executed in all the Printing Offices of the United States together; and which is now pretty busily employed, inasmuch as, besides several other works carrying on there, the Printing of the House of Representatives is executed in that Office for Mr. Allen, of the "Madisonian," the Public Printer. The number of persons, whom our informant saw actually employed there (including the Bindery attached to the Office,) was about two hundred, of whom about fifty are females—folders, sewers, &c.—who thus earn a living by employment comparatively easy and grateful to them. The amount of wages alone, paid in this establishment weekly, now exceeds $1,500! The Presses, all of which are moved by Steampower, (except two or three hand Presses seldom called into use at all,) consist of one double-cylinder Napier Press, two single-cylinder Presses, two Adams Presses and four Treadwell Presses; the whole, capable of printing per day (rating ten hours to the day) 320 *tokens*, each token containing 240 sheets; and are capable, when all at full work, of using up paper to the amount of 500 Reams per week. As, however, all but the Treadwell Presses are adapted to double Royal size, the consumption of paper of the usual size, (single Royal,) of which they are capable, per week, would be about 900 Reams. Of course, we must be understood as speaking of the quantity of work which the Presses can be made to turn out, and not of what they habitually execute—such masses of Printing being rarely required to be executed within so limited a time as to call for their employment to the full extent of their capacity.

NEW YORK, JAN. 27.

Railroad accident and remarkable escape.—As the two o'clock train of cars from Newark was rounding Bergen Hill, yesterday, at the highest declivity of the road, the locomotive ran off the track tacking a diagonal course across the opposite track to the south side of the road, which was guarded by a stone wall four feet thick. The engine forced the wall down a declivity of from 30 to 40 feet a distance of nearly a rod, the three succeeding cars following, and the 4th and 5th cars taking a *slant* to the north side of the road, where no wall guarded from danger, and running within one foot of the declivity. The preservation of nearly seventy lives, and the escape of every car from going over the precipice, were owing to the check given to the locomotive by the wall, and to the slow progress of the cars at the time. The locomotive was much injured by the concussion, but neither the passenger cars nor passengers received any harm.

Electro Magnetism in Illinois.—It is stated by the Canton Herald, that Mr. McPheters, of that place, is now erecting a flouring mill, a castor oil press, and a machine for sawing lumber, all to be propelled by electro-magnetism.

In the garden of olives at Jerusalem, eight olive trees are now standing which are proved by historical documents to have been there anterior to the taking of the city by the Turks, and must consequently be at least 800 years old.

Interesting from Texas.

From the Western Carolinian.

CITY OF HOUSTON, (Texas,) Jan. 5, 1838.

To Charles Fisher, Esq. N. C.:

MY VERY DEAR SIR: You have probably heard that Mexico had again invaded Texas. We received the same intelligence, and in such a way, and apparently so confirmed, that for a short time it was generally credited here. All the excitement and activity produced by this news, subsided immediately on our receiving *certain* advices from the western frontier; and we now are in our usual manner pursuing, as briskly as ever, our regular business. And let me here mention in evidence of the rare sagacity which Gen. Houston possesses, that he never fully believed we were invaded by the Mexicans, in any considerable force; although the intelligence brought by the express Rodriguez from San Antonio, was apparently much confirmed by that from Matamoras *via* New Orleans. And he assured me while taking every step which the circumstances justified and demanded, that he could not credit the news; that it might possibly be true; but if so, he was greatly deceived in his calculation. But to return.

Information reached this city several days since, that a body of Mexicans had encamped in San Patricio. Almost immediately on the heels of this intelligence, an express arrived from San Antonio, stating that he left Karnes and his men fighting hand to hand with the Mexicans in the streets of San Antonio; that he himself attempted to re-enter the city where his wife and children were, but was repulsed, pursued and shot at by some Mexicans. Almost at the same time, news came from New Orleans, purporting to be intelligence from Matamoras, of some hundred Mexicans having crossed the Rio Grande for the purpose of commencing the invasion of Texas. Matters of course wore a very serious aspect; but so far from their being any alarm on this occasion, almost every man's heart bounded at the prospect of a renewal of hostilities, which should terminate *finally* the war with Mexico. A determined and active spirit—an almost exulting spirit—animated the entire population. The militia and volunteer corps were speedily organized and in readiness to march at a moment's warning.—The city of Houston furnished on this occasion a militia muster-roll of more than 800 effective fighting men:—a force of itself sufficient to sweep with the besom of destruction the valley of the Rio Grande, from the sources to the mouth of that river, and to plant in permanent security the star of Texas in the *plazuella* of Matamoras.—When to this are added the forces which can be brought into the field from the other towns of the Republic and from the country, Mexico should heed well the voice which warns her to counsel for her own safety. But our policy is peace, that we may cultivate our lands in security and quiet; and our Chief Magistrate pursues with great care a course calculated to prevent a renewal of hostilities—to avoid all causes of aggression on either side—to husband and augment our resources, and to put our finances on a solid basis, that we may possess within ourselves, in the amplest degree, the means of self-defence, and the benefits of a well organized civil government.—Were the citizens of Texas disposed to establish a military, or rather predatory, republic, they could soon organize a force that should push its victorious arms to the walls of Mexico, and plunder that ancient city. But as I before observed, peace is our policy, and peace, with a well regulated and solidly based civil institutions, is the desire of a large portion of our citizens; and nothing but aggression from Mexico will drive them from the steady pursuit of this purpose.

During the excitement recently produced by the news of a Mexican invasion, two most important facts were developed. One is, that all our acts and all our counsels demonstrated that every Texian feels he has now a government to rally under—one under which to be organized, and for which he was as ready to peril battle as for his broad leagues. We all felt that we possessed established institutions to fight for; that a second Mexican invasion will not find society in its elements, and requiring the peculiar organization of revolutionary movements; but a government compact and strong for the purposes of war, and resting on the solid basis of a nation's choice.

The other important fact developed on this occasion, to which I alluded, is this:—We felt that we not only have institutions and a country worth fighting for, but that we possess within our borders sufficient men and ample means to contend successfully against any force that Mexico, under any circumstances, could send against us. At the time it was supposed that Mexicans were pouring in upon our western frontier, I did not hear the idea of calling in volunteers from the United States (as was formerly done) even alluded to, except on a single occasion, and then for the purpose of being distinctly repudiated. The voice of the citizens was unanimous in the opinion that the Mexicans were to be met west of

the Colorado, and not one of their [illegible] ever [illegible] to cross that river. No [illegible] of flight; and you may be sure that in the event of another invasion there will [illegible] second recovery, as in former times, when the fewness of our numbers rendered it impossible to make stand against the army of Santa Anna.

It is my opinion that the war is not yet at an end with Mexico, but future battles will be fought with Texan swords and Texan rocks on our western frontiers; and if our victorious arms be not carried far into Mexico, perchance to the walls of the capital, the enemy will owe it to our forbearance, not to our inability.

You may think I speak sanguinely on these subjects, but you are aware that my situation enables me to know the opinions of those who direct, and those who act; of the officers, civil and military; and of the citizens generally.

You wish to know something of our finances. The bonds of Texas are of two sorts; the certificate of stock in the Funded Debt; and the Treasury drafts, usually called promissory notes. The funded debt draws an interest of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually after the present year, and redeemable in 1842, or so soon thereafter as may suit the convenience of the Government. The debt already funded, and Government liabilities in the form of military scrip, issued and subject to be funded, amount to between a million and a half and two millions of dollars, in the aggregate.

By the act of the 9th June, '37, the emission of $500,000 was authorized for the payment of the Civil List (so called) and contingencies. It is issued in the form of promissory notes of different denominations of from $5 to $500 value. The late act paying actual services in the field in promissory notes, authorized the emission of an additional $150,000 if needed for this purpose; amounting in all to $650,000. About $475,000 of promissory notes have been paid out. Of this sum, however, a considerable portion has found its way back into the Treasury. For the redemption of these promissory notes, which I had forgotten to mention, bear an interest of 10 per cent. per annum, are pledged the receipt of customs of the Land Office, the sales of Galveston Island lands belonging to Mexicans, and confiscated for their having quit the country and joined the enemy. By law, nothing but gold, silver, and the promissory notes, are receivable for public dues. At Galveston, during the quarter just ended, about $30,000, I understand have been received in the custom house, and about $25,000 during the same time at Velasco—or at the rate of $200,000 per annum and upwards, at these two custom houses alone—and the receipts are increasing. I am, too, of the opinion that the Land Office will in a twelvemonth absorb, or nearly so, the entire emission. I leave out of view the sales of Galveston Island lands, which, at the rates of those already sold, will amount to between $100,000 and $300,000;—and the confiscated lands which are among the best in Texas, and of immense value. From inquiry and estimates made with gentlemen intimately conversant with this subject, I am clearly of opinion that the means hypothecated for the redemption of the $650,000 would fully authorize a government longer established to make an issue of $3,000,000 *pro tanto*, or redeemable dollar for dollar; which is half a million of dollars more than the aggregate of the funded debt and promissory notes—or, the entire debt of Texas. But from conversations with members of Congress and gentlemen of the Cabinet, I feel pretty sure that no additional emission will be authorized for some time to come; for we are determined to place the credit of our notes on an elevated and permanent basis, by keeping our issues greatly within our means of redemption; and I do not anticipate any important legislation, if any at all, by our next Congress on our finances.

Our currency has been regularly acquiring the confidence of our fellow-citizens, and it is now preferred to any other paper, except of the United States Bank, or of some of the New Orleans Banks. It is, however, I understand at a considerable discount in New Orleans.

One of the best evidences of the increasing prosperity of any country, is an advance in the price of land. This has been so noticeably the case in Texas, that the President, by proclamation, has advanced the minimum price of our public lands from 50 cents to $1 50 per acre, to make it correspond with the augmented value of private lands.

Of the climate and soil of Texas, I have written you so fully in former letters, I need not say nothing. The bottoms of the Brassos, La Baca, San Bernard, &c., must, from their tropical sun and the amazing fertility of the soil, be unhealthy for whites. The balance of the country, not bottom land, is I believe, as healthy as our own old Rowan.

My letter has already extended to an unwarrantable length, but I will make a remark or two on one subject before closing: I allude to the calumnies so lavishly bestowed on our Executive Chief, Gen. Houston. These have been believed because not deemed worthy of special contradiction; for his friends here, knowing his strength and popularity too, among the citizens of Texas, give themselves but little trouble about the opinion of the United States respecting him. He has been represented as imbecile in body and intellect;—a moral and physical wreck. Never was calumny more false. His health has certainly been impaired by privations and exposures; but he possesses, at this moment, more physical force—despite his severe attack of congestive fever last summer,—than ninety-nine able bodied men out of one hundred; and he is still capable of enduring fatigue, privation and watching in a most extraordinary degree. As regards his mind, he is still in the pride of his intellect. I speak from history and my own observation, when I say he is a warrior of renowned valor and chivalry; he possesses a most rare sagacity and practical sense;—is animated, so far as acts discover motives by an intention single to his country's welfare. His bearing is that of the most lofty and princely courtesy; and he is singularly endeared to his personal friends; and despite all that has been said to the contrary, I believe him the most popular man in Texas. The statements of his being a madman and cutting tall antics before high Heaven and men, are utterly and gratuitously false.

My warmest salutations to Mrs. F. and family and believe me as ever,

Your old friend,

ASHBEL SMITH.

MR. PRENTISS' SPEECH.

From the Correspondence of the New York Courier and Enquirer.

It is impossible for me to give you an idea of Mr. Prentiss' speech. The following is a brief and imperfect sketch of his peroration. His utterance is uncommonly rapid; voice good; his enunciation distinct; his manner when excited, impressive, forcible, commanding. When about to close, he said—

"Sir, is there a State in this Union, that would submit to have her right of choosing her own Representatives torn from her and a Representative, not of her choice, palmed upon her, by a decision of this house? What says *Massachusetts?* "From the cradle in which young Liberty was first rocked; even from old Faneuil Hall comes forth her ready answer.—"It was for this very right of representation our fathers fought the battles of the revolution, and, ere we will surrender this dear bought right, those battles shall again become stern realities."

"Would *Kentucky* submit? Ask her, Mr. Speaker, and her very mammoth cannon will find a voice to thunder in your ear her stern response. "No; sooner than submit to such an outrage, our soil shall be re-baptized with a new claim to the proud but melancholy title of—*the dark and bloody ground.*"

"What says *Virginia*, with her high, stern device, her *sic semper tyrannis*, the proudest motto that ever blazed upon a warrior's shield, or a nation's arms? "How, would she brook such usurpation? What says the mother of States, and of State right doctrines; she who has placed *instruction* as a guardian over *representation*, to the proposition, that this house can make a Representative for a State, and force it upon her, against her choice and will?

"And where is *South Carolina*, the *Harry Percy* of the Union; though there lives not the Harry of Monmouth, who can pluck from her brow the laurel, which she has so nobly won in many a well fought field? On which side, in this controversy does she couch her lance and draw her good blade? I trust upon the side of her sister State; upon the side too, of the Constitutional rights of all the States. And let her lend all her strength of her good arm to the blow, when she strikes in so just and righteous a quarrel."

"Sir, twenty five States sit here in judgment upon the most sacred right of a sister State. Should your decision be against her, you tear her brightest jewel from her brow, and forever bow her head in shame and dishonor.

"But if this be your determination, I have but one request on her behalf, to make. When you decide that she cannot choose her Representatives, on this floor, at the same moment blot from the spangled banner of the *Union* the bright *star* that glitters to the name of *Mississippi*, but leave the *stripe* behind—a fit emblem of her degradation."

A Thrilling Incident.—The packet ship Washington, which recently arrived from Calcutta, had on board the largest anaconda ever imported into this country. The animal was enclosed in a large box, and for one hundred and thirty days had not partaken of food or drink. With a view of gratifying the curiosity of one of the custom-house officers, the captain proceeded with him into the hold of the vessel, and with an axe removed the top of the box in which the reptile was incarcerated. She was coiled in corucated folds around her eggs, which were evidently undergoing the process of hatching. Not content with the spectacle thus presented, they must needs know how many oviparous articles were couched under the animal, and the axe was used to remove part of her body from the eggs. Soon as the attempt was made the anaconda became furious and quick as thought darted its gaping jaws towards the custom-house functionary, enclosing his head, (which, by the by, is not a *small* one,) within the vortex. The captain, with great presence of mind, thrust the axe into the mouth of the monster—in so doing narrowly grazing the cheek of the officer, but saving him from being swallowed. A portion of his ear cut, and an abrasion of the skin of his dexter jaw, saving the fright was the only damage sustained. The captain had his hand indented with fourteen impressions of the fangs of the serpent, which he considers fourteen substantial reasons for the exercise of more prudence in future.—*Public Ledger.*

INQUIRY OF AN ORPHAN FOR HER LOST FATHER.

The following letter written by a little orphan girl, speaks for itself. It appeared in the Southern Religious Telegraph.

WARE VILLAGE, Oct. 13, 1837.

From H. F. Billings.

I have learned by my geography that the southern people are very hospitable to travellers. I often express a wish to my teacher that I could go to Virginia, and invite some of those kind people to help me find my dear, dear father. Since it is not now proper that I should go, she says that I may write and send to the kind people in Virginia, and ask them to make such inquiries, or use such means for me, as their little girls would like to have used if they had a loved father lost.

My father's name is Daniel Billings. Four years ago, when I was not quite half as old as I now am, he told me he was going to Virginia. I cried very much, and said, 'don't go off, father, I do love you better than any body else since my dear mother is dead and put in the cold grave.' I remember how he wept when he prayed by my side the last time—he said, 'O God, bless my little daughter, and spare our lives to see each other again.' When he kissed me the last time his tears fell on my cheeks, and he could hardly say, 'it is best for me to go now, but I will come back again,'—O, my dear father, why don't he come? Grandmother says, perhaps he is sick or deranged, for he has not wrote to us for more than two years. O, will not somebody tell me if he is sick? or, if he is dead, where is his grave?—He told me when I went to my mother's grave that I must think her spirit now in heaven with God and the Lamb. I do want to know if my father is there too.

Will not some good people in Virginia write to me something about my father—and I will daily pray to my heavenly father to bless all those who pity and befriend me a lonely orphan.

HARRIET F. BILLINGS.

The friends of humanity at the south will please notice the above, penned by the 'lonely orphan,' only child of Daniel Billings, who left Barre, Mass., about four years since, as an agent for selling Patent Sarsaparilla Mead, at Richmond city, Va. Being unsuccessful in that enterprize, he undertook to build a machine for shoeing rails upon the rail-road; and about two years since, he was engaged as engineer on the Richmond and Fredericksburg rail-road, since which time he has not been heard of by his friends at the north. They fear all is not well with him, and are waiting with anxious solicitude to learn the result. Any communications concerning him left with the editor, addressed to Isaac T. Babbit, Barre, Mass, will be very gratefully received.

ISAAC T. BABBIT.

The exquisite pathos and simplicity of the orphan's cry, cannot fail to stir the deepest sympathies of every feeling and unsophisticated heart.

If the world contains the lost parent, or the earth covers his remains, she will surely find him out, or learn where is his grave.

The winds of heaven shall waft her tender appeal, and the kindly angels of the press spread the language of her earnest prayer to the remotest corners of our land. And may He who heareth the '*young ravens when they cry*,' soon send glad tidings to lighten her solitary heart.

The circumstance would afford an admirable theme for Mrs. Sigourney's sweet muse.

Pensioners.—The whole number of Pensioners in the United States is 41,768. Of these, 2140 are in Maine, 2037 in New Hampshire, 4381 in Massachusetts, 2535 in Connecticut, 904 in Rhode Island, 2497 in Vermont, 8636 in New York, 1166 in New Jersey, 2649 in Pennsylvania, 41 in Delaware, 457 in Maryland, 2584 in Virginia, 1430 in North Carolina, 618 in S. Carolina, 532 in Georgia, 54 in Mississippi, 379 in Alabama, 72 in Louisiana, 2059 in Tennessee, 2255 in Kentucky, 2304 in Ohio, 781 in Indiana, 322 in Illinois, 263 in Missouri, 21 in Florida, 25 in Arkansas, 175 in Michigan, 5 in Wisconsin, 142 in District of Columbia. The number of pensioners added to the list from Oct. 21, 1836, to Oct. 21, 1837 was 2111. Deaths during same period, 1645.

A police case has attracted great attention in this city. The substance, is that by forged orders from the Cashier of the Bank of Kentucky, an engraver here, a *Mr. Stearn*, of New York, and a *Mr. Ames* and *Mr. Pitcher*, of Ohio got the plate of the above bank, and ordered a large amount of notes to be printed, which, in consequence of suspicious circumstances, were not delivered to them, and the whole affair is discovered, and the parties have been arrested by the admission of one of their confederates. They have already got out some Wisconsin notes on a bank that does not exist. No notes of the Bank of Kentucky have been put afloat, however.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

A Useful Discovery.—It is said that the difficulty always experienced in removing horses from a building on fire, may be overcome by throwing over their backs the saddle or harness to which they are accustomed to, when they will be led out with the usual docility. If this be true, it should be known very generally, as many valuable horses are lost every year by being consumed in burning stables.

A Novel Shipment.—On board the packet brig Moses, this morning, as the crew were stowing away a cask, as it was supposed, of beef, the head burst out, and it was discovered to contain the bodies of two full grown negroes, preserved in salt. The coroner was holding an inquest on them at 2 o'clock in the Bridewell yard.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Remarkable Phenomenon.—There is a man in Vermont who sneezes so hard, that every time he commences, he pitches a summer-set.

Important Developments.—Rottenness of the Boston Pets.—The subjoined letter is taken from the Northampton (Mass.) Courier of Wednesday. It is evidently from the pen of one of the Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts, who are now investigating the affairs of the Franklin Bank of Boston, one of the exploded pets. The plot is unravelling:—

BOSTON, Saturday, Jan. 20.

The Jackson Van Buren party have "sowed the wind," and are "reaping the whirlwind." The management of the pet banks is in perfect keeping with the political management of the party. Acts of falsehood and perjury and swindling and robbery are fast coming to light. Their worst enemies have never imputed to them motives or conduct so *infamous* and *criminal*, as is proved by their own *confessions* before the investigating Bank Committee, now actively engaged in ferreting out the scenes of crime perpetrated in these party institutions, which were got up by General Jackson and his adherents to supply the place of the United States Bank. The development of falsehood and perjury in the examination of the Franklin Bank now before the Legislature, affords a fine comment upon the honesty and "practical christianity" of the party who have dealt so largely in the epithets of "bribery," "bank corruption," "rag barons," "whig lies," and sundry other favorite cant phrases, while loud are their professions of devotion to the good of the dear people, the "democracy of numbers." Alas, that truth will out, that humbugs will explode, and political jugglery come to light! And alas, that the people cannot be cheated *forever*—that empty, heartless, soulless professions, will *not* forever go down. But so it is.

But to return to the Franklin Bank, (which by the way, is like most or all of the rotten ones) a Jackson pet substitute *for* the U. S. Bank. One of its officers has testified *under oath*, before the committee of examination, that FALSE RETURNS of its affairs have from time to time been made, both to the U. States and State governments, and at the same time *sworn to be correct*,—all by the direction of the *directors*, and for two especial *good* reasons, the one to obtain a part of the spoils, or government deposits—and the other to prevent our Legislature's putting a stop to its proceedings. This is rather a surprising disclosure to those who know little about the leaders of the party. It is supposed by those who have the best means of knowing, that after swallowing the entire stock of the Bank, with all its property and funds of *every description*, there will remain about three hundred thousand dollars of its bills and notes in the hands of the community, a dead loss to the holders! The Lafayette Bank is supposed to be in a condition somewhat similar, but not so deep. So much for the *Experiment!*

The Commonwealth Bank of Boston.—The developments of the management of this Bank, as a party agent, continue to come in from other quarters than the east. The Louisville Journal gives the following facts in illustration of the system it pursued in aiding its partizan favorites.

"A few weeks ago, a judgment was obtained in the Circuit Court of this city, on a joint note for 3,000, payable to the Commonwealth Bank of Boston, and signed by Shadrach Penn, Jr., R. M. Johnson, T. P. Moore, Patrick H. Pope, and Albert G. Hawes. In this case an amusing incident occurred. The case went by default, and when the Sheriff, who is a good Jackson man, had called out the names of the defendants, he archly asked the Judge, in an under tone, whether he should call Martin Van Buren."

Shadrach Penn is the editor of the Louisville Public Advertiser, a Van Buren paper, Richard M. Johnson is the Vice President, T. P. Moore is the late Jackson Minister to Columbia, Patrick H. Pope and Albert G. Hawes are ex-members of Congress, rejected by the people. The whole batch, principal and securities, are partizans. The Commonwealth Bank received the government money at Boston. We see how it has been distributed."

A compliment well Deserved—and an example worthy of Imitation.—We have already alluded to the many excellent impromptu sentiments produced at the Editorial Festival—and, now express our regret that they were not gathered up for publication. There is one, however, which deserves to be rescued from oblivion, as well for the just compliment which it pays to the memory of an illustrious man, as for the good example which it inculcates.

Mr. T. W. White, of the Messenger, being prevented by recent domestic affliction from attending the festival, transmitted the following toast:

Chief Justice Marshall.—Justly revered for his many virtues and unsullied integrity. One trait in his character deserves universal adoption by newspaper patrons. *He never suffered himself to be in arrears to the periodical for which he subscribed.—Richmond Whig.*

Worthy of Note.—It is a fact worthy of record, that only one of the Governors of eighteen States who have delivered their messages to the several legislatures, since the call of the special session of Congress, has decided in favor of the Sub-Treasury—and that one is the Governor of Alabama, formerly a devoted Bank man.—*N. York Whig.*

"Those Lips so Sweet."—Rats it seems, know what's good, as well as other people. A maiden lady was awakened from her delicious sleep, the other night in this town, by very familiar carresses from somebody. She found, to her horror, that a large rat had fastened himself upon her lips, and it was with great difficulty she could disengage him! This is fact, not fiction, and the incredulous can see the print of his teeth upon her virgin mouth even now!—[*Northampton Courier.*

The Lowell Journal says: "It would seem as if the touch of this administration was a Midas touch." We wish it was so; but, in fact, so far from turning every thing it touches to gold, every thing this administration lays its hands upon, turns to bitter ashes, like the apples of the dead sea.—*Salem Gazette.*

Latest From Florida.

From Florida.—The steam packet [illegible], Capt. Dillon arrived here from [illegible]rey's Ferry. *From Capt D.* we derive the following intelligence.

Lieut. Powell with about eighty men including regulars, landed at Jupiter Inlet, and took a squaw; she told them she would carry them where the Indians were encamped which was about seven miles off. Lieut. Powell attacked them, the Indians returned the fire with a great deal of spirit, when the sailors ran and had it not been for the artillery, they would have all been cut to pieces. All the officers were wounded. Dr. Leitner of Charleston, S. C. was killed. The steam boats Charleston, Wm. Gaston, and James Boatwright, were at St. John's Bar, waiting for favorable weather to proceed to Indian river, where they were ordered by Gen Jessup.

More Indian Depredations.—An express arrived in this place, on Wednesday morning last, (says the Tallahassee Watchman of the 20th inst.) with the intelligence that the houses of Mr. Walker and another gentleman, at Shell Point were attacked by the Indians on the night previous, and consumed. The occupants made their escape. On the same night and about the same hour, near Holloman's store, 19 or 20 miles from this place, an attack was made upon the houses of two gentlemen, named Seyle. One of them escaped unharmed, the other received several balls, but finally escaped. A child, however, was killed and consumed. Both houses were burned. We have not learned the particulars of this affair; we think these depredations were committed by the fugitive Creeks, and others by the Seminoles. The Gov. has ordered a Draft to take place, we learn, on Monday next, in this county, and also in Jefferson, for the purpose of raising men to protect the frontiers.

Since writing the above, we learn that on Friday night, an out house of Col. Murats, about 18 miles from this place, was fired, and the tenant wounded. We have not been able to obtain the particulars.

DEATH OF OSEOLA.

This far famed Chief paid the debt of nature at Sullivan's Island on Tuesday night. He had been sick for some time—when we saw him at the Theatre, he looked sad and tired of the world. He was attacked with a catarrhal fever, but whether he fell a victim to the common course of the disease, or to the harrassments of a vexed and disappointed spirit, is matter of doubt—probably a combination of the two. He had the best medical attendance and we believe was nothing neglected—but it would not do—his proud and unconquerable spirit refused to be chained to a captive body. We shall not write his epitaph or his funeral oration, yet there is something in the character of the man not unworthy of the respect of the world. From a vagabond child, he became the master spirit of a long and desperate war. He made himself—no man owed less to accident. Bold and decisive in action, deadly but consistent in hatred, dark in revenge, cool, subtle, sagacious in council he established gradually and surely a resistless ascendency over his adopted tribe, by the daring of his deeds, the constancy of his hostility to the whites, and the profound craft of his policy. In council he spoke little—he made the other chiefs his instruments, and what they delivered in public was the secret suggestion of the invisible mentor. Such was Oseola, who will be long remembered as the man that with the feeblest means produced the most terrible effects.—*Charleston Mercury.*

WASHINGTON, JAN. 22.

Mail Contracts.—The advertisement of Mail contracts in the southern section, embracing the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida Territory, for four and a half years commencing on the first day of January, 1839, will soon be prepared in the Post Office Department.

The Department would be happy to receive suggestions from members of Congress and others, of any improvements which may be made in those States in the transportation of the mails, either as to the roads on which it should be carried, the frequency of trips, the mode of conveyance, the manner of connection between different routes, or any other particulars.

Letters suggesting improvements should be addressed to R. S. Hobbie, Esq. Contract Office, Post Office Department.

Publishers of newspapers in the States named, would confer a favor on the Department and the public by giving this notice an insertion.

From the New Orleans American, Jan. 22.

FIRE—THREE STEAMBOATS BURNT.

About one o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Steamboat Marmora, lying at the foot of Girod st. and in a short time, two adjacent boats, the Columbian and the Chickasaw, were wrapt in flames. The Marmora was loaded with cotton. We did not learn how the fire originated.

Twenty houses were destroyed by fire in the city of New York on the 29th ult. Four buildings were destroyed on Fifth street eleven on Avenue D, and five on Sixth street.

"Who is that ragged and forlorn critur, yonder, Jack?" said a countryman. "Why, that's the Printer he's just returning from a dunning expedition."

LATEST FROM LIVERPOOL.

[illegible] the packet ship Pennsylvania, Capt. [illegible] arrived at New York on Friday [illegible] Liverpool papers to Dec. 26 [illegible] advices from London are no later than [illegible]

[illegible] Dec. 26th, 1837. [illegible] 14,350 [illegible] than on the 19th. [illegible] market, with business to the extent of [illegible] 4000 bales. There are no sales of Turpentine [illegible] Tar to notice. There are about 2500 bbls. [illegible] former on dock, which will in part be offered [illegible] week.

[illegible] Wheat market is in a quiet state, owing to [illegible] advices from the United States, afford [illegible] encouragement for shipments.

[illegible]—To-day sales of 5000 bales, prices are [illegible] tained.

[Im]portant *Political Movement.*—The [Cin]cinnati Gazette of the 26th inst. receiv[ed] yesterday by the Express mail, contains [an ex]tract of a letter from Indianapolis, un[der] date of the 22d inst., giving some ac[count] of the movements of the Whig State [Conv]ention that convened there on the 22d [J]anuary.

[Sun]dry Committees were appointed and [discuss]ions had, all in the most amicable [spirit]—when an adjournment to the 23d [took] place.

[The] Convention re-assembled on the 22d. [Resol]utions were reported expressing a pre[ferenc]e for Gen. Harrison, and for Mr. Clay [as ne]xt preference—concurring in a nation[al con]vention, and in the organization sug[geste]d by the Ohio convention of July last, [and con]senting to be bound by the decision [of suc]h convention. The letter says nothing [of the] time proposed for this convention to [meet]. The members in attendance were [about] 300. The convention adjourned on [the ev]ening January 23d.

[We] consider this meeting as having set[tled th]e question of a National Convention. [The] great State of Indiana in which the [Whigs] have a majority of nearly twenty [thous]and, and which concurs with her sister [State]s, in giving her first preference to [Gen.] Harrison has by this movement, evi[nce]d the purity of her political principles [and h]er deference to the wishes of the great [Whig] family. It is impossible to resist the [tide o]f public sentiment, which is now roll[ing o]n in favor of a National Convention, [and w]e look with confidence for the imme[diate] concurrent action of those Whig Le[gislat]ures which are now in session.—*Balt.* [Chro]nicle.

[Nom]ination *of General Harrison.*—The [disti]nguished Editor of the Cincinnati Ga[zette]—a veteran in the school of politics—[make]s the following remarks upon the pro[ceedin]gs of the meeting, which recently no[minate]d Gen. Harrison in that city. They [are i]n the true *Whig* vein.

[W]e publish to-day the proceedings of [a me]eting in favor of Gen. Harrison, held [at the] Court House, on Tuesday evening [and] in doing so, feel it a duty we owe [to the] Whig party, to express our decided [disappro]val of all that portion of them that [is a]gainst the proposed National Conven[tion, an]d which nominates Gen. Harrison [for Pr]esident without qualification, pledging [the me]mbers of the meeting to his support [under] all circumstances.

[Gen]eral Hunt, Minister from Texas near [the U]nited States, has returned to his [own] country, and in his address declares [that T]exas will form commercial relations [with G]reat Britain and France. It is said [the] project of annexing Texas to the U. [S.] is losing favor among the people of [the lat]ter country. All their measures of [late ha]ve an eye to the establishment of a [separat]e and independent Republic, with the [view] of making acquisitions of territory [to the S]outh for enlargement.—*Mobile Adv.*

[The] Western Frontier.—*Osage Indi[ans.]*—[B]y the Hannibal Commercial Adver[tiser o]f the 18th instant, we learn, that a [band] of about one hundred Osage Indian[s] [ha]ve made another descent upon [our bor]ders, and are committing outrages [upon] stock in Van Buren county. It is [feared] the militia will again have to be [called] out for the purpose of expelling [them fr]om the State.—[*St. Louis Bulletin.*

[Reso]lutions favorable to the annexation of [Texas] have been adopted by the House of [Represen]tatives in Tennessee by a vote of [illegible]

[In Ke]ntucky a resolution against the [Sub-Tre]asury has passed in the Senate by [a vote] of 26 to 11; also one in favor of a [United] States Bank, by 28 to 9.

[Th]e House of Representatives of Mas[sachuse]tts resolution to consider the ex[pediency] of abolishing capital punishment [was] referred to a committee of one from [each co]unty.

[Somethi]ng new.—The robbers in New [York] have invented a new method of [effecting] their object. It consists in pas[sing a co]rd across the street on a dark night, [and as a wa]yfarer approaches, waiting gently [trippi]ng him up dexterously, and then un[der prete]xt of helping him on his feet, make [off wit]h every valuable he has about [him.]

[The ol]d flag used by the heroes of Wyo[ming in t]heir celebrated battle with the In[dians, has] been found among the deposits in [the War] Department at Washington.

Charlotte:

Friday, February 16, 1838.

☞A man by the name of Higginbotham was arrested in this town, last week for robbing a Jeweller's store, in Columbus, Ga. of a large number of articles, consisting of Gold Watches, Breastpins, &c. We understand that soon after the robbery Higginbotham was arrested on suspicion and examined, but he had so concealed the articles as to elude discovery. After remaining 4 or 5 weeks about Columbus he went off and commenced selling the Jewellry and Watches, and by good luck one of the Watches fell into the hands of the Jeweller, who had the individual having the Watch arrested, and by this circumstance he found out who had his property—he went in pursuit and traced Higginbotham towards this town—expecting to find him in this neighborhood he obtained from the Governor of Georgia a demand on the Governor of this State for him, who ordered his arrest—he was apprehended and taken to Georgia to await his trial. The amount of property said to be taken was $6000, part of which was recovered—the gold chains, and perhaps other articles, were melted up and deposited in the Mint for coinage.

☞Our readers are apprized that the House of Representatives have decided that Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson are not entitled to seats as Members of the 25th Congress from Mississippi. The House have also decided, by a vote of 118 to 116, that Messrs. Prentiss and Word are not entitled to seats, and that a new election must be held by the people of Mississippi for Members to Congress.—The following is the vote on rejecting Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson, which varies very little from votes on the other parts of the question:

YEAS—Messrs. Adams, Alexander, Heman Allen, John W. Allen, Aycrigg, Bell, Biddle, Bond, Borden, Briggs, W. B. Calhoun, J. Calhoun, Wm. B. Campbell, Wm. B. Carter, Chambers, Cheatham, Childs, Clowney, Coffin, Corwin, Cranston, Crockett, Curtis, Cushing, Darlington, Dawson, Davies, Deberry, Dennis, Dunn, Elmore, Evans, Everett, Ewing, R. Flecher, Fillmore, Rice Garland, Goode, James Graham, Wm. Graham, Grantland, Graves, Grennell, Griffin, Hall, Harlan, Harper, Hastings, Hawes, Henry, Herrod, Hoffman, Hopkins, R. M. T. Hunter, Jenifer, H. Johnson, W. C. Johnson, Lawler, Lewis, Lincoln, Lyon, Mallory, Marvin, J. M. Mason, S. Mason, Maury, Maxwell, McKay, McKennan, Menefee, Mercer, Milligan, Mitchell, M. Morris, C. Morris, Naylor, Noyes, Ogle, Patterson, Patton, Pearce, Peck, Pickens, Pope, Potts, Rariden, Randolph, Reed, Rencher, Richardson, Ridgway, Robertson, Rumsey, Russell, Sawyer, A. H. Shepherd, C. Shepard, Shields, Sibley, Slade, Southgate, Stanley, Stone, Stratton, Taliaferro, Thompson, Tillinghast, Toland, Underwood, A. S. White, J. White, E. Whittlesey, Lewis Williams, S. Williams, J. L. Williams, C. H. Williams, Wise, Halstead, York—119.

NAYS—Messrs. Anderson, Andrews, Atherton, Beatty, Birne, Bicknell, Birdsall, Boon, Bouldin, Brodhead, Bronson, Bruyn, Buchanan, Bynum, Cambreleng, J. Campbell, T. J. Carter, Casey, Chaney, Chapman, Cilley, Clark, Cleaveland, Coles, Connor, Craig, Crary, Cushman, Deves, De Graff, Dromgoole, Duncan, Edwards, Farrington, Fairfield, I. Fletcher, Foster, Fry, Gallop, J. Garland, Glascock, Grant, Gray, Hailey, Hammond, Harrison, Hawkins, Haynes, Holsey, Holt, B. Howard, Hubley, Wm. H. Hunter, Ingham, T. B. Jackson, Jabez Jackson, J. Johnson, N. Jones, J. W. Jones, Kemble, Klingensmith, Legare, Leadbetter, Logan, Loomis, Martin, R. McClellan, A. McClellan, McClure, McKim, Miller, Montgomery, Moore, Morgan, S. W. Morris, Muhlenburg, Murray, Noble, Owens, Palmer, Parker, Parmenter, Paynter, Pennybacker, Petriken, Phelps, Plumer, Potter, Pratt, Prentiss, Reilley, Rives, Sheffer, Shepler, Smith, Snyder, Spencer, Stuart, Taylor, Thomas, Titus, Toucey, Turney, Vail, Vanderveer, Wagener, Webster, Weeks, T. T. Whittlesey, J. W. Williams, Worthington, Yell—112.

☞Beware *of Spurious Bills.*—We have seen (says the Cheraw Herald) a five dollar bill which had been lately passed in this town, purporting to be payable by the Bank of Camden. The bill seems to be an impression from the genuine plate, but the signatures are *M. Maxwell* Prest. and *M. Johnson* Cashr. written in an awkward and stiff hand. The blank for the payee's name is not filled. There can be no doubt that some rogue obtained possession in some way of a parcel of blank bills, and prepared them in this way for circulation among persons in the country who know there is a Camden Bank, but do not know who its officers are.

We also saw lately, a two dollar bill of the *old* Hamburg Bank, which had been passed as a bill of the present bank in that town.

☞*Sub-Treasuries.*—The Secretary, in reply to a call from the House of Representatives, has made a report, which strongly shows how the Sub-Treasury Scheme would work. In this report, we have the names of Collectors, Receivers, &c. &c. of the Revenue, who are defaulters, within the last two years, to the amount of SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS!

☞We learn that Henry A. Muhlenburg, at present a Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, has been nominated by the President to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to His Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Austria.—*Nat. Intel.*

☞Mr. Grundy on the 8th inst. announced to the Senate, that he had received instructions from his constituents to oppose the Sub-Treasury scheme, and that he should obey.

Mr. Clay, in a debate which followed, expressed the hope that the Hon. Senators, Buchanan and Wright, might receive similar attentions from their constituents, the Legislatures of Pennsylvania and New York, and that, like Mr. Grundy, they would respect them.

☞*Mississippi.*—James Trotter, (V. B.) has been elected to the Senate to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Black. The vote was Trotter [illegible], [illegible] 20, [illegible] 23.

No election was held for the next term, which commences in March 1839.

PUBLIC MEETING IN BERTIE.

On Saturday the 20th of January, in pursuance of previous notice, one of the largest and most respectable meetings of the people of this county ever held, assembled at the Courthouse in Windsor, to take into consideration the proceedings of the Abolitionists. Dr. Alex. W. Mebane was called to the Chair, and L. S. Webb appointed Secretary. The object of the meeting was explained in a most appropriate manner by the Chairman. Eloquent and impressive speeches were made by Wm. W. Cherry, Jas. Allen, David Outlaw, Lewis Bond and others. They were in the spirit called for by the occasion, cool and temperate, but firm and decided. Mr. Cherry introduced the following resolution, to wit:

Resolved, That a committee of five persons be appointed by the Chairman of this meeting to draw up a preamble and resolutions to be submitted to the consideration of an adjourned meeting to be held in the Courthouse on the second Monday of February Court, and that in the meanwhile public notice be given of said meeting in every district in the county.

The resolution was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed as said committee: Wm. W. Cherry, James Allen, Collin Capeheart, Dr. John Haywood, and David Outlaw.

The following resolutions were submitted by James Allen, Esq.

Resolved, That a committee of fifty be appointed by the Chair, to digest a plan for calling a Convention of the People of North Carolina on the subject of Abolition movements in the non-slaveholding States in regard to slavery, and that they make report to the adjourned meeting to be held in February next.

The resolution was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed to compose the committee, viz: Col. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, Dr. John R. Gilliam, George B. Outlaw, Lewis Bond, N. H. Thompson, Jonathan S. Taylor, Willie J. Gilliam, William Moring, John Hardy, David Ryan, James V. Reid, Solomon Cherry, Thomas Reddick, John B. Williams, Harry Nicholls, Miles Bagley, James R. Rayner, Jonathan R. Webb, George W. Capeheart, Harry Rayner, Aaron Askew, Thomas Henry, John Freeman, Marcus C. Ryan, Thos. Bond, Geo. Holly, Alphius Lawrence, Thos. C. Watson, Dr. John W. Bond, John A. Sutton, Joseph B. Cherry, Jerry Tyler, William Britton, John G. Roulhac, Thomas Gilliam, George O. Askew, John Askew, Jos. Leary, R. J. Freeman, David Holly, Thomas O. Nicholls, John W. Peterson, E. Watson, James Gill, Edmund Dunstan, Jas. L. Webb, and William D. Valentine.

Resolved, That the said committee be directed to open a correspondence with such persons as they shall think proper to accomplish the said object.

On motion of Wm. W. Cherry, Esq. the Chairman and Secretary of this meeting were added to each of the foregoing committees.

On motion it was ordered, that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the newspapers of the State.

On motion, the meeting then adjourned, until the second Monday in February next.

A. W. MEBANE, *Chairman.*

L. S. Webb, *Secretary.*

Our readers have seen that the new Sub-Treasury scheme of the Administration has been under discussion in the Senate for two or three days. The debate was opened by Mr. Wright, chairman of the Committee on Finance, in an extended exposition and defence of the *project*; an effort which, we will do that gentleman the justice to admit, was worthy of a better cause. But a scheme so repugnant to all sound theory, to all the teachings of experience, and to the very essence of our political and social institutions, even his argument, elaborate and ingenious as it was, could not maintain to the conviction of any judgment not already biassed in its favor. No reach of ability could sustain a plan so radically indefensible; and when Mr. Webster proceeded to reply, and to subject it to the scrutiny of his luminous mind, it withered under the operation—the scheme and its defence sunk alike beneath the sledge-hammer blows which he showered upon them.—*Nat. Int.*

MR. RIVES SUBSTITUTE,

Is inserted in the Whig to-day. The system proposed by it, appears from a cursory examination, not to be materially variant from the Pet Scheme, which has exploded. The two most important points of difference are, that by the Substitute, the number of Depositories is limited to 25—and to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury, the selections to be approved by joint resolution of both Houses of Congress.

In other respects, the scheme is essentially the one, which has just convulsed the nation. The Banks are to be under the control of the Secretary, who is authorised to require of them additional security at any time; and they are to be privileged to use the public moneys *ad libitum.*

Of course, we are opposed to the system, and would prefer to it any scheme, short of a Treasury Bank.—*Rich. Whig.*

Changes in the Cabinet.—We find it stated in several papers, both North and South of us, that Mr. Dickerson has resigned his office of Secretary of the Navy. It is also stated that the President would be very glad to get rid of Mr. Secretary Woodbury and Postmaster General Kendall. We believe about two-thirds of these reports to be correct: that is, we believe that Mr. Dickerson has resigned and that no one would complain if Mr. Woodbury would follow his example. But Mr. Kendall is rather too useful to the party to be spared. He has more talents than the whole batch of Secretaries, and is not too good to use his talents in *any* way that he may be desired. The other two have disgraced the Administration by their incompetency.—*Fay. Obs.*

The Secretary of the Treasury has officially announced that the Treasury notes issued up to the 1st instant, amount to $4,485,905 28—and that the amount received for duties and in payment of debts as appears by the returns made up to the same period, is about $1,521,500.

The Legislature of New Jersey has passed an act repealing the law prohibiting the Banks of that State from issuing notes of a smaller denomination than five dollars.

[FOR THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.]

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF DAVIDSON COLLEGE.

The Trustees of Davidson College, having attended the examination of the Students on the 30th and 31st of January 1838, would respectfully present the following

REPORT.

The number of Students at the close of the session was 66. Their examination was highly satisfactory to the Trustees, and to those who attended it, and was sustained by the Board as very honorable to the Teachers and Pupils. The most pleasing evidence was given that the Teachers in this Institution are well qualified and fully determined to give accurate and thorough instruction. It is with great pleasure that the Trustees assure the public, that the high expectations formed in reference to the course of instruction in this College have been fully answered. They are very confident that when the talent, diligence and fidelity now displayed in giving instruction, shall be aided by the proper facilities of illustrating and confirming it, which a Library and proper apparatus will afford, that our College will hold very honorable distinction among the many noble Seminaries of Learning in our country.

It certainly demands thankfulness to God, that an Institution of Learning, founded on principles so well worthy of the highest commendation, should in so short a space of time, receive such general and cheering tokens of public confidence as those which have marked the rise and progress of Davidson College. The voice of regret is heard from all quarters, that rooms for the accommodation of Students are not finished as rapidly as they are demanded. Better evidence could not be given than has been received, that the community in which this College is located feel there need of its privileges and are fully disposed to improve them.

With regard to discipline, great care is taken to render it kind and parental in its exercise, but firm and decided in its opposition to vice and disorder. No rules of order are laid down but such as are evidently right and necessary, and a faithful adherence to these, is vigilantly demanded.

The most abundant and satisfactory evidence has been received, that the Manual Labor performed by the Students, contributes very much to their good health, and lessens very considerably the expenses of their education. In addition to the labor of cultivating a crop upon all the land open for tillage on the farm, a number of good houses have been built, and over forty acres of land cleared by the Students during the last year.

The following resolutions were passed by the Board of Trustees.

Resolved, That it be considered improper for Students who are minors, to contract debts without the express permission of their Parents or Guardians; and that those persons who give them credit contrary to this rule, should be suffered to sustain all the losses connected with such unlawful trades.

Resolved, That the price of Boarding for the next year be fixed at seven dollars per month.

Resolved, That the same deductions from the price of Boarding, be allowed to the Students for their labor, for the next year, which have been given for the last year.

The allowances for labor are as follows:

To Students fully grown and ablest to work $15 by the session.

To those of second size $12 by the session.

To the smallest boys $9 by the session.

These deductions being made, the prices of Boarding will be $20, $23, and $26 by the session of five months.

PRICE OF TUITION.

For the Languages and Sciences $15 per session.

For the English branches $10 per session.

Payments for Tuition and Boarding, to be made in advance.

No charges are made for rooms or fuel.

From these items it is manifest, that Davidson College *is much* the cheapest Institution of the kind, at least in the South, and perhaps in any part of our country.

In the Classicks and Sciences the course of instruction is similar to that in other Colleges. All the Books needed can be had at the College, on the most reasonable terms.

Mr. Thomas H. Robinson, a gentleman who is believed to be well qualified for the station, will undertake the duties of Steward and Farmer at the commencement of the next session.

The location of the College is universally regarded as healthy, and in a neighborhood much distinguished for morality and good order. No hesitation can be felt in saying that the religious privileges of the Students are very great, and that their sentiments, as far as known, are very generally in favor of piety and good morals.

The next Session will commence the 1st Monday of March 1838.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

JOHN ROBINSON, *Prest.*

Chas. W. Harris, *Secry.*

☞Editors of papers in Salisbury, Lincolnton, Rutherfordton, N. C. and Cheraw, and Camden S. C. are respectfully requested to publish this report.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

Public anxiety being much excited with regard to the question—"Who shall be our next Governor?"—the earliest occasion has been embraced since the return of Governor Dudley from Wilmington, to ascertain his determination on the subject. We were confident we did not err in our estimate of the man, when, in reference to the proposed meeting at Greensboro', to nominate a successor, we stated our conviction that Gov. Dudley would not refuse the use of his name to his political friends, if insisted on. And, it is with much gratification, we now state that the Governor has consented, notwithstanding the personal sacrifices which all his friends know that he makes, to defer to their wishes in this matter and permit his name to be again put in nomination for the Office. This annunciation will quiet the public mind, and settle the question of the successorship; for we do not believe there is an individual in the State who can doubt as to the certainty of his re-election by a most triumphant majority. Our own opinion is, that Gov. Dudley has shown himself so independent of the trammels of mere party, in all his Executive acts, that the friends of the Administration will now unite with the Whigs in elevating him to the Chief Magistracy of the State. We hope this will be the case; but yet, it is due to the Whig party to say, that though they do not *court* opposition, neither do they FEAR it.

The Sub-Treasury in New York.—The Committee of the House of Representatives of New York to whom was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the currency, have reported resolutions which, on the part of the Legislature, solemnly protest against any scheme whereby the public revenues shall be collected in specie alone, or in any other than the common circulating medium of the country—and declaring that in the opinion of the Legislature, the Senators and Representatives from that State in Congress, would best consult the wishes of the people of New York by resisting the passage of the Sub-Treasury bill by their votes and speeches.

Disastrous Fire.—Cooke's splendid Theatre and Circus, in Baltimore, were totally destroyed by fire on Saturday morning last, together with all the horses, ponies, dogs, goats, and deer, with scenery, dresses, &c. The Circus was one of the largest in the world, being capable of accommodating 3000 persons. The loss is estimated at $80,000 dollars, and falls upon Mr. Cook exclusively.

MARRIED

In this town, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. A. J. Leavenworth, Dr. WASHINGTON DUNLAP, of Lancasterville, S. C., to Mrs. DELIA ALEXANDER.

In the vicinity of Salisbury, on the 6th inst. by the Rev. Thomas Davis, JOHN B. LORD, Esq. of Columbia, S. C., to Miss ANN FERRAND, daughter of the late Dr. Stephen Ferrand.

In Cabarrus county, on the 8th instant, by the Rev. John G. Witherspoon, Mr. SAMUEL BLALOCK, of Lincoln county, to Miss REBECCA, daughter of Nathaniel Sims, Esq.

DIED

In York District, S. C., on the 7th of December last, the Rev. ROBERT MUSH, an Indian, in the 92d year of his age. In the morning he appeared in his usual health and walk out to attend to some business, when he was observed by some of his family to fall—assistance was immediately rendered and he was taken to the house, where he soon after expired without a groan. He was in the Revolutionary War and fought many hard battles for the country—he was taken prisoner in Charleston. After peace he returned to Virginia his native State, where the Lord was pleased to call him to fill an office in his service—he lost no time in warning sinners of their danger. He was a member for a number of years of Flint Hill Church, and died beloved and respected by all its members.—*Communicated.*

UNRIVALLED

ATTRACTION.

Monsieur Rouche,

Pupil of the Celebrated Mons. Adrian, of Paris, Celebrated Magician,

INFORMS the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity, that after having travelled through England, France, and many other parts of Europe and also America, and having been favored with the greatest applause by the most distinguished societies, he will endeavor to please and gratify all the lovers of amusement, and all others who will honor him with their presence, by an exhibition, during Court week, of his

Magical Experiments.

He considers himself unrivalled in this or any other country, by the variety of his experiments (and the collection of his Magical Instrument and their rarity) some of which have never been performed in this country except by himself. Among his experiments, the following will comprise a part,

The Wonderful Snuff Box,

The Chinese Platau,

The French Confiseur,

Washington in different costumes

For further particulars, see handbills, which will mention the time of performance.

Admittance 50 cents; Children under 12 years half price.

Feb. 12, 1838.

☞ ***Every Man for Himself!***

JUST received and for sale, by Williams & Boyd, [at the Post Office,] a general assortment of *fresh*

Garden Seeds,

raised in Pennsylvania, warranted genuine, and the crop of 1837.

—ALSO—

An assortment of **Peas** and **Beans** and some **Early Corn,** new article.

Charlotte, Feb. 13, 1838. 187

Present your Claims!

ALL persons having debts against the Commissioners of the Town of Charlotte, are requested to deposite them with B. Oates, previous to Saturday evening next, for liquidation.

By order of the Board,

J. D. BOYD, *Chairman.*

Feb. 12, 1838.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle their accounts, either by Cash or Note, as he intends to leave this country.

JOHN ROUCHE.

Feb. 15, 1838. 85tf

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term, 1838.

Joseph Smith vs. Brister N. C. Warwick } Original Attachment.

Levied on sundry articles of personal property, in the hands of Wm. Hunter and others, and them summoned as Garnishees.

IT is ordered by Court, that publication be made six weeks in the Charlotte Journal, that unless the defendant appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Mecklenburg, at the Courthouse in Charlotte, on the 4th Monday in April next, and then and there plead or replevy, judgment final will be entered against him.

Witness, Braley Oates, Clerk of the said Court, at Office, the 4th Monday in January, A. D. 1838.

B. OATES, c. c. c.

Price adv. $5½. 190

POETRY.

From the Richmond Whig.

LINES

Recited at the exhibition of the Blind, at the first Presbyterian Church, Richmond, Va., January [illegible], 1838, by JOSEPH H. B. SMITH, a Blind Boy.

The bird that never tried his wing,
Can blithely hop and sweetly sing,
Tho' prison'd in a narrow cage,
Till his bright feathers droop with age.
So I, tho' never blessed with sight,
Shut out from Heaven's surrounding light,
Life's hours and days and years enjoy,
Tho' blind, a merry hearted boy.

That captive bird may never float
Through Heaven, or pour his thrilling note
'Mid shady groves by pleasant streams,
That sparkle in the soft moonbeams.
But he may gaily flutter round
Within his prison's scanty bound,
And give his soul to song, for he
Ne'er longs to taste sweet liberty.

Oh! may I not as happy dwell
Within mine unillumin'd cell?
May I not leap, and sing, and play,
And turn my constant night to day?
I never saw the skies, the sea—
The earth was never green to me:
Then why—oh! why should I repine
For blessings that were never mine?

Think not that blindness makes me sad—
My thoughts, like yours, are often glad;
Parents I have, who love me well—
Their different voices I can tell.
Tho' far and absent I can hear,
In dreams their music meet my ear.
Is there a star so dear above
As the low voice of one we love?

I cannot see my father's face—
But on his forehead when I place
My hand and feel the wrinkle there,
Left less by time than anxious care,
I fear the world has sighs of woe
To knit the brow of manhood so.
I sit upon my father's knee—
He'd love me less if I could see.

I never saw my mother smile—
Her gentle tones my heart beguile;
They fall like distant melody,
They are so mild and sweet to me.
She murmurs not, my mother dear—
But sometimes I have kissed the tear
From her soft cheek, to tell the joy
One smiling word would give her boy.

Right merry was I every day,
Fearless to run about and play
With sisters, brothers, friends and all,
To answer to their sudden call;
To join the ring—to speed the chase—
To find each playmate's hiding place—
To pass my hand across his brow
To tell him—I could do it now.

Yet tho' delightful flew the hours,
So passed in childhood's peaceful bowers,
When all were gone to school but I,
I used to sit at home and sigh;
And tho' I never longed to view
The earth so green, the sky so blue,
I thought I'd give the world to look
Along the pages of a book.

Now, since I've learned to read and write,
My heart is filled with new delight;
And music, too—can there be found
A sight so beautiful as sound?
Tell me, kind friends, in one short word,
Am I not like that captive bird?
I live in song, in peace, in joy—
Tho' blind, a merry hearted boy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MURDER WILL OUT.

The excitement of all classes of people concerning the atrocious Salem murder, has naturally led to a great number of stories connected with similar subjects. The following, which I heard in conversation a few evenings since, is a striking illustration how the providence of God can defeat the cunning and caution of man.—How often have the most trivial circumstances led to the discovery of great crimes! In the Salem murder, the omission of the little word "Jr." on the outside of a letter, led to the discovery of a transaction which the vigilance of an excited community had been unable to detect;—in the case I am about to relate, *a toad discovered a murder!*

A gentleman travelling in England stopped at a village tavern to dine. The inn happened to be opposite a churchyard; and while he was waiting for his dinner, he took a fancy to stroll into it, to read the epitaphs, and talk with the sexton whom he saw at work there.

After some conversation, he remarked to the sexton, "But you are disturbing the dead, my good friend; here are bones you have thrown out." "The ground is so crowded, that it is impossible to avoid it sometimes," replied the sexton; "and in this case no body's feelings will be hurt. This is the skull of a stranger, who died here suddenly, and none of his relations ever came to enquire about him."—"Where did he die?" asked the traveller. "He died at that place yonder where a tavern used to be kept. Five or six years ago he arrived at the inn towards night, ate a hearty supper, went to bed apparently in good health, and was found dead next morning. His papers gave no clue to his name or place of residence; and no one ever came to claim his clothes, watch, &c. which were found in his chamber. The physicians thought he died of a fit in the night time."

"Poor fellow, he had a melancholy fate" exclaimed the traveller, looking at the bones. As he spoke, he observed the skull rock to and fro, with a sudden motion; he took it up to examine the cause, and perceived that a toad had lodged in it. In attempting to thrust the creature out, he struck his finger against a nail! This excited his curiosity; and on close examination, he perceived that a nail had been driven through the back part of the skull. He did not make his discovery known to the sexton; but in the course of conversation, inquired what sort of character the landlord had borne, and whether he still resided at the house he had pointed out.—"He is a thrifty money getting man," replied the sexton; "I never heard any harm of him. He bought a great farm three or four years ago, and he resides on it now. His old neighbors wonder how he managed to grow so rich." The traveller made no remarks; but observing that he had some knowledge and taste for anatomy, begged leave to keep the skull. His wish was readily granted. On his return to the inn, the landlord corroborated the story he had heard from the sexton, without being aware that his guest had any peculiar motives for inquiring. Having ascertained where a justice resided, the traveller waited upon him and made known the circumstances that had come under his observation. The Squire was personally acquainted with the farmer landlord; and agreed to accompany the traveller to his farm. They were very hospitably received, and urged to remain through the night. "You seem to be a very prosperous man; every thing looks in thriving order," said the Squire. "Yes," replied the farmer, "Providence has blessed me in all my undertakings." "Providence bless you!" exclaimed the Squire, suddenly holding up the skull before him. "Has'nt the spirit of darkness helped you! Look at this nail!"—The guilty man turned as pale as a corpse, and covering his face with his hands, trembled violently.

He confessed his crime, and was executed. He had been tempted by the sight of a large sum of money, which the imprudent traveller had opened before him; he had mixed laudanum with his evening draught, and had then murdered him in his sleep. A few articles of value were left undisturbed in the chamber; and as the wound had been carefully washed, and covered with hair, the physicans were of opinion that he must have died in a fit.

For six years the crime remained undiscovered; his murderer thrived upon his ill gotten wealth; and had not the toad moved the skull, he might have gone to his grave unsuspected. So mysterious are the workings of Providence!—*Boston Post.*

A TRUE STORY.

Extract from a lecture on Popular Delusions delivered before the Young People's Institute, Providence.

A gentleman of my acquaintance, in other respects a very intelligent person, was a firm believer in ghosts. He had a brother who resided in Boston, as head clerk in a mercantile establishment in that city. The gentleman related to me the following narrative, as a means of removing my scepticism on the subject.

"My brother, said he, was seized with a disorder in his head. At night he retired to bed at an early hour, and laying the books and papers of which he had charge, on a table at the side of his bed, which was his usual practice disposed himself for slumber, after having extinguished his light. In a few minutes, he was astonished to see his room brilliantly illuminated; and, on looking up, beheld a lady approaching him, with a bright burning lamp in her hand. His first impulse was that of *terror.*—His next, the thought that some one in disguise, had entered for the purpose of robbery—and he involuntarily reached forth his hand, to protect his employer's property on the table.

The apparition however, approached the bedside, looking the young man steadily in the face for a short time, then vanished, and left him again in total darkness.

The second and third nights, the same vision was repeated. The young man became restless and melancholy—immediately returned home to his brother's house—continued to grow more unwell—was confined to his bed by a raging fever—and in defiance of medical skill, was finally attacked with delirium—and in the course of a few weeks, died a raving maniac."

This is one of the most striking, and best authenticated cases of which I have ever read or heard. My friend religiously believed the vision a warning to his brother of his disease and death. Not so with me. The first item in the narrative was an ample key to the entire mystery. The disorder in the head commenced *first,*—the brain was affected—the mind was diseased—imagination, perhaps in the incipient stage of a confused slumber, created the vision—the impression made on the mind caused its repetition, and which would probably have continued but for change of scene—the conviction of reality produced melancholy, and increased the malady—and finally, what was supposed a warning, but which was in fact, the effect of disease, doubtless proved one cause of accelerating the prostration of reason and the work of death.

The Real Ass.—An innkeeper in England requested Lord Wellington to permit him to place his portrait over the door of his house, which was hitherto known as the sign of the *ass;* his lordship having consented, the new sign was hung up in due from, but a knowing one in the same line of business, hoisted up the *old* sign over his door; and the sign of the ass being a well known stopping place travellers poured in at the new establishment, to the great regret and mortification of the Wellington host, who to prevent utter desertion wrote under the portrait of the noble duke, "*this is the real ass.*"

Knowing French.—"Tom, do you know French?" "Yes, very well by sight, but have no *speaking* acquaintance with it."

A man had better be poisoned in his blood than in his principles.

GOING INTO BUSINESS TOO YOUNG.

It has been the wisdom of experienced minds that a young man makes a great mistake by entering into business for himself too young. Of the number who begin thus how few succeed! They launch off upon an untried sea, *without a compass, rudder or an oar,* and they are soon tossed about at the mercy of every contending billow, or finally dashed in ruin upon some ragged peak.

To face the World, you must know the world. The youth who bounces by a single bound into the arena of commercial contention and competition, finds himself outshot by old marksmen in the exciting contest. He may bet upon the issue, and with each loss be only the more excited by laying down his stakes, but he soon dies forlorn game, to the practised artists.

Proper ambition should not be checked; but let the youth learn the World ere he undertakes to be of the World. Get its wisdom: aye, get its worldly wisdom, for it is necessary to carry you successfully over the ocean of adventure.

More young men are ruined by rushing too precipitately into business—getting involved in debt, and finally breaking down under the load than in any other way. They are apt to go too fast for their prospects and then their prospects go too fast for them. They should be enterprizing but not fool hardy. They should aspire but not ascend at once to the clouds, for all aerial voyages are apt to float as mere "castles in the air."

A school boy being asked by his teacher how he should flog him, replied, "If you please, sir, I should like to have it upon the Italian system of penmanship *the heavy strokes upwards, and the down ones light.*"

"Have you Goldsmith's Greece?" said a gentleman on entering a book store in Market street. "No, sir; but they have some excellent bear's oil in the next door," replied the counter-boy.

Among the base, merit begets envy; among the noble, emulation.

☞ *In these Hard Times!*

WE think its the duty of every man to use every laudable exertion to make a support for his family. Taking this view of the matter, we have recently purchased in the cities of Philadelphia and New York a general assortment of

MEDICINES,

and the same are just received. We are now prepared to furnish our friends with any article in this line of common use. All orders will be attended to, if they come from a proper source.

In purchasing our Stock, we have not been unmindful of those who believe in the superiority of the **Botanic Practice.** We have a general assortment in this line also, and will be glad to sell to our friends at any time.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Charlotte, Jan. 25, 1838. 185

N. B. **J. D. Boyd** will give his particular attention to this business whenever called on to do so. Prescriptions from Physicians will meet with prompt attention.—Families can be supplied at short notice, with the various preparations commonly wanted.

Lost by Mail,

BETWEEN Charlotte, N. C. and McLemmonville, Tenn., the right hand end of a Twenty Dollar Note on the Bank of the United States, payable at Fayetteville to John W. Sandford, No. 488, Letter B., W. McIlvaine, Cashier, N. Biddle, President. The letter was mailed the 17th April, 1836.

WM. REED.

Jan. 24, 1838. 189

☞ *Notice!!*

TO avoid giving sharp notices, we will just say to the public and those who have so liberally patronized us since we came among you, that we are very much obliged to you. But you will bring us under still greater obligations by calling on us and closing your accounts with *CASH.*

We have still on hands a superior

Stock of Goods,

which we will sell low, on time to punctual dealers, and still lower to such as pay cash.

TAYLOR & CHAFFIN.

Charlotte, Jan. 16, 1838. 81tf

NOTICE.

HAVING become Agent for A. J. M. Brevard, Esq., I now have and will continue to keep constantly on hand, a large and general assortment of **IRON,** at the usual prices, for CASH, either by the wholesale or retail. Orders from a distance, giving a description of the iron wanted, will be promptly attended to.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Jan. 17, 1838. 81tf

NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to Evan Hagler by Book Account, are hereby notified that the Books are in my hands as trustee; and the said Evan Hagler assigned his books to the use of Messrs. Morrison & Harris, for a debt due by him to them, on the 13th day of October, 1837, and no offset will be taken since that date.

H. C. OWENS, *Trustee.*

N. B. All those indebted, are requested to make payment, by Cash or Note, immediately, as the business must and shall be closed, and those that do not settle by the 1st day of February, their accounts will be handed out for collection.

H. C. OWENS, *Trustee.*

Jan. 3, 1838. 80tf

To our Customers!

HAVING seen so many sharp notices in the last Journal, for debtors to come forward and settle their accounts either by *Cash* or *Note,* and the dreadful consequences which will result from a failure to comply, we almost feel a delicacy in sounding a similar alarm in the ears of our friends; but justice to ourselves demands a similar annunciation, and we feel confident that no reasonable man will raise any objections to closing his account once a year. If money is out of the question, we will take your *signature,* and in doing this we render the *Leger* much more beautiful in appearance and less liable to the production of litigation.

WILLIAMS & BOYD.

Jan. 9, 1838. 80tf

N. B. We are still very anxious to sell goods to our old friends and customers and will do so upon as reasonable terms as we can, consistent with our interest.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Springs & Dinkins, are respectfully requested to pay off their Notes, or suit will be instituted on the same, as the concern must now be closed.

LEROY SPRINGS.
Surviving Partner of
SPRINGS & DINKINS.

Jan. 2, 1838. 79-tf

NOTICE.

THOSE indebted to me for their last year's accounts, are respectfully requested to come forward and close them either by Cash or Note. I would take this opportunity of tendering my sincere thanks to the good people of Mecklenburg and the adjoining Counties, for their liberal patronage the past year.

LEROY SPRINGS.

Jan. 2, 1838. 79-tf

NEW FIRM.

ALEXANDER & JAMISON

TENDER their services as Tailors to the public. No exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to those who may favor them with their patronage.

All work done in their establishment warranted to *fit well,* and made in the most durable manner.

A fair trial is all they wish to secure public confidence.

THOS. S. ALEXANDER.
JAS. JAMISON.

Charlotte, January, 1838. 81

N. B. Corn, Flour, Pork, Butter, &c. taken in payment for work. A. & J.

WILLIAM W. GRAY'S

INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

For Ulcers, Tumours, &c.,

Can now be obtained of the Patentee, at the Office of the Raleigh Register.

Single Pot, 1dollar—One dozen, 9 dollars.

WILLIAM W. GRAY.

Raleigh, October 4th, 1836. 15tf

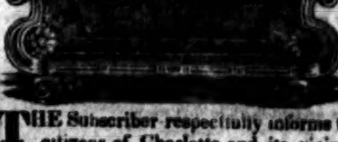
ANOTHER GREAT CURE!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound on my left leg, which became ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment,* two pots of which have effectually cured, my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time, I have walked much, yet it remains firm and *free* from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

NEW CABINET SHOP.



THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Charlotte and its vicinity that he has commenced the

Cabinet Making Business,

at his house, four doors east of the Carriage Shop, where he is prepared to make all articles in the above line, on the shortest notice. Having employed good workmen, he will warrant his work to be as well done, as low, and as durable, as any ever made in this place. All he wishes is a fair trial to ensure a share of the public favor.

The subscriber intending to work for Cash only, request all persons wishing Furniture of any description to call and see him.

ARCHIBALD HILL.

Dec. 5, 1836. 23tf

N. B. All articles in the above business repaired on the shortest notice.

JOB PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between Thomas Goodlake and [illegible] Alsey, is dissolved this day by mutual consent.

THOMAS GOODLAKE.

Jan. 30, 1838. [illegible]

NOTICE.

New Charleston Goods.

WE are now receiving our

Fall & Winter

Goods,

bought for *CASH* only, together with a large stock of

GROCERIES,

Some of a superior quality to what has been usually kept in this market.

All kinds of *COUNTRY PRODUCE* taken for Goods.

A good quality of COTTON will be bought at the regular market price, ... inferior article must all be taken out, ... trade can be effected and that at a low ... No purchase of Cotton can be made ... a large and fair sample be brought ... Cotton delivered.

We honestly believe, that owing to the high rate of exchange, expense, &c. ... the Charleston Goods are much the cheapest.

MORRISON & HARRIS.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

NEW FIRM!

THE subscribers respectfully inform the Public, that they have entered into Business together, for the purpose of carrying on the

Watch & Jewellry Business.

We invite the attention of the public to our present Stock of Goods, which we will sell low for Cash. All kinds of work done at the Shortest Notice.

TROTTER & ALEXANDER.

Nov. 23, 1837. 73tf

Thos. Trotter returns his thanks to the Public for their support and respectfully invites their custom to the above firm. He would here remind those indebted to him by Note or Book account that it is desirable that the same should be settled by Cash without delay, as he cannot give longer indulgence.

Wrapping Paper

IS kept for Sale at Wm. Carsco's on reasonable terms.

Oct. 3, 1837. 66tf

The Markets, &c.

FAYETTEVILLE—FEB. 1.

Brandy, Peach,	85 a 90	Feathers,
do Apple,	65 a 70	Iron,
Bacon,	10 a 11	Molasses,
Beeswax,	25	Nails, cut,
Bale Rope,	10 a 12	Sugar, brown,
Coffee,	12½ a 12½	Loaf,
Cotton,	8 a 10	Lump,
do Bagging,	16 a 25	Salt,
Corn,	60 a 75	Wheat, new,
Flaxseed,	81	Whiskey,
Flour,	6½ a 7½	Wool,

CHERAW—FEB. 5.

Bacon,	13 a 14	Iron,
Beeswax,	20 a 22	Lard,
Bagging,	16 a 25	Molasses,
Bale Rope,	12½ a 13	Oats,
Coffee,	12½ a 13	Rice,
Cotton, old,	6 a 9	Sugar,
do new,	7½ a 10	Salt, in sacks,
Corn,	75	do bushel,
Flour, Country,	6½ a 7	Tallow,
Feathers,	40 a 45	Teas,

CAMDEN—JAN. 27.

Bagging, Hemp,	22 a 26	Flour,
do Tow,	19 a 24	Molasses, Cuba,
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	do N. O.
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Rice,
Butter,	20 a 52	Sugar,
Cotton,	7 a 10	Salt, per sack,
Coffee,	14 a 16	Tallow,
Corn,	75 a 87½	Whiskey,

COLUMBIA—JAN. 27.

Bagging, Hemp,	18 a 25	Corn,
Bale Rope,	12 a 15	Oats,
Bacon, Round,	12 a 17	Iron, Swedes,
Butter, Country,	20 a [illegible]	do English,
Cotton,	7 a 10½	Lard, New,
Mackerel,	7½ a 13	Molasses, Cuba,
Flour, Country,	8½ a 9	do N. O.

CHARLESTON—FEB. 1.

Bacon,	12 a 14	Mackerel, No. 1,
Bagging, Hemp,	17 a [illegible]	do No. 2,
do Tow,	14 a 16	do No. 3,
Bale Rope,	9 a 12	Nails, cut,
Beeswax,	22	Oats,
Cotton, Upland,	8 a 12	Rice, prime,
Coffee, prime,	10 a 12½	do inferior,
do inferior,	9 a 9½	Salt, in sacks,
Corn,	90	do in bulk,
Flour, Country,		do T. Island,
Iron, Russian,	5½	Sugars,
do Swedes,	5	Loaf and Lump,
Lard,	10 a 12	Teas,
Molasses, Cuba,	30 a 32	Tallow,
do N. O.	35 a 40	Whiskey,

EXCHANGE.

Checks on New York 2½ per cent. prem.; other places at the North, 2½ per cent. prem.

Bills of Exchange on the North, as taken by Banks: On New York, 30 days sight, ... do. 1 per cent. discount; 90 do. do. ... discount; Richmond, ½ per cent. dis. ... Savannah, 3 per cent. dis.; over 60 days, ... On the West, 00 per cent. dis. and interest.

Georgia Bank Bills, Augusta and ... per cent. dis. Country Banks 2½ a ... per cent.

Commercial Bank, Columbia, par.

Camden Bank, par.

Bills Merchants Bank, Cheraw, 1½ per cent.

North Carolina money, par.

Blank Bank Notes
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.